

# Stormwater Advisory Committee

August 15, 2019





# 2019 Q2 Financial Overview

MS4 Program			
2019 ORIG. BUDGET		\$	4,948,099
PY Rollover		\$	373,924
TOTAL BUDGET		\$	5,322,023
EXPENSED		\$	1,890,905
CONTRACTED		\$	1,065,259
REMAINING		\$	2,365,859
% EXPENSED	36%	% REMAINING	44%
% CONTRACTED	20%		
Note: Budget includes \$2M for SWENT setup and billing			
Does not include MS4 legal expenses or CSU Creek Crossing			
Drainage Operations / Maintenance			
2019 ORIG. BUDGET		\$	4,131,942
PY Rollover		\$	150,952
TOTAL BUDGET		\$	4,282,894
EXPENSED		\$	1,861,982
CONTRACTED		\$	23,343
REMAINING		\$	2,397,569
% EXPENSED	43%	% REMAINING	56%
% CONTRACTED	1%		

## 2019 Q2 Financial Overview

Stormwater Capital Improvements			
2019 ORIG. BUDGET		\$	7,462,000
PY Rollover/Supplemental		\$	15,642,335
TOTAL BUDGET		\$	23,104,335
EXPENSED		\$	4,660,597
CONTRACTED / OBLIGATED		\$	16,871,346
REMAINING		\$	1,572,392
% CIP Design Complete	75%	% CIP Design Remaining	25%
% CIP Construction Complete	50%	% CIP Construction Remaining	50%

Note: CIP design and construction can be funded over multiple years  
Obligated includes 2019 projects

# Billing and Revenue Update

## New non-residential fees for 2019

- 6 mo. Review - New Development Revenue est. \$450,000
- Commercial Condo Plat Revenue \$26,481

## Partnering with CSU to add fees to Utility water bills

- Residential Multi-Unit parcels
- Non-Residential parcels to include HOAs
- On-track for January 1<sup>st</sup> implementation
- Parcels without water service with CSU will continue to be billed by SWENT
  - Estimate several hundred parcels will fall into this category.

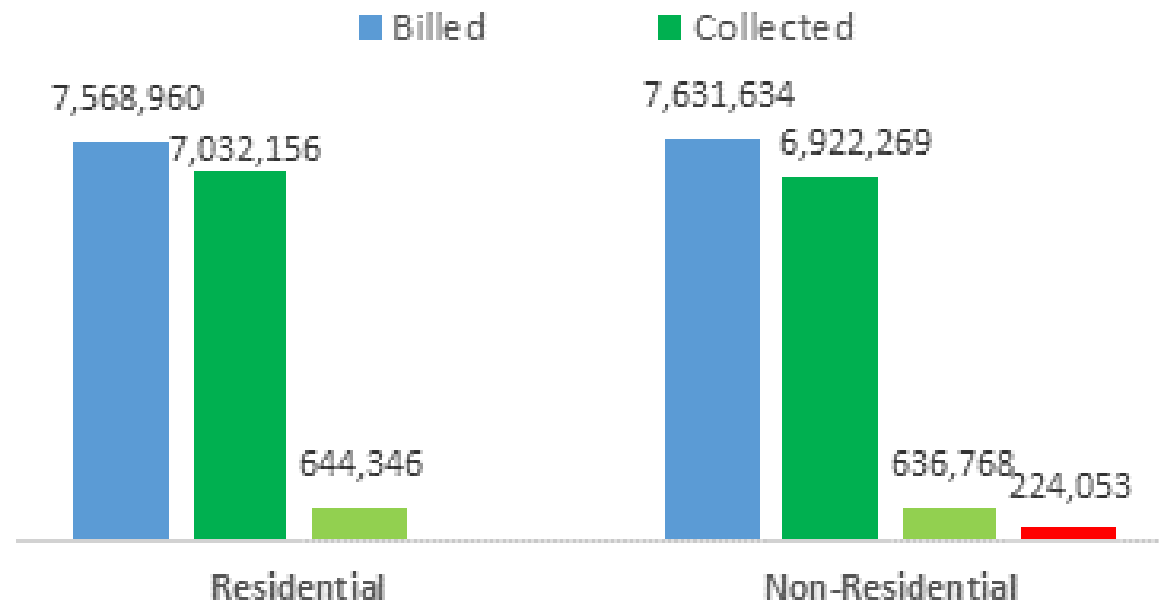
# Billing and Revenue Update

## Communications Approach on Billing Transfer to Utilities

- Co-Branded Letters to customers in November
- Special Outreach to HOAs and Title Companies
- CSU and City Bill Messages in December
- FirstSource Newsletter (CSU commercial customers)
- Website

# Billing and Revenue Update

## Stormwater Fees Revenue July 2018 thru June 2019

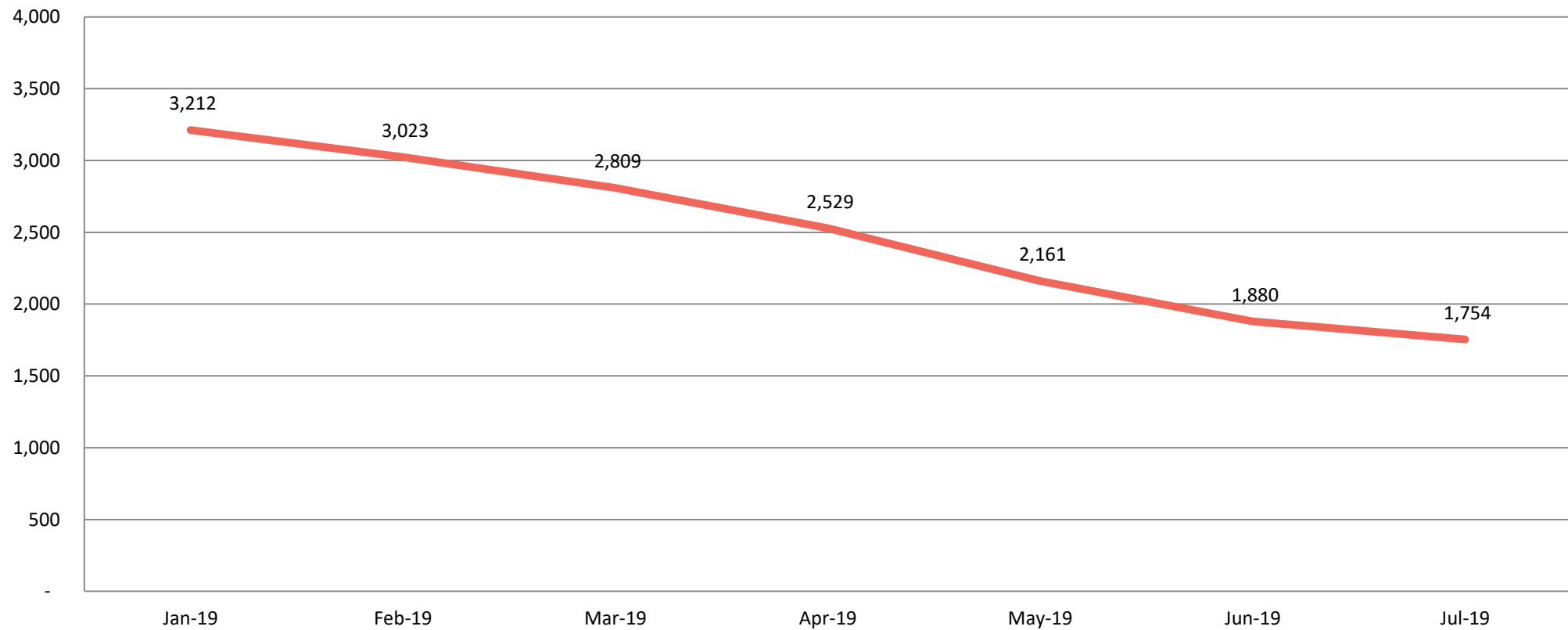


	Billed	Collected	Diff	Prev Mo Billed	90 Day Past Due
Residential	7,568,960	7,032,156	536,804	644,346	
Non-Residential	7,631,634	6,922,269	709,365	636,768	224,053

Non-Residential prepayment credits on 4,472 accounts total \$291,763

# Collection Update

## 2019 No. of Accounts 90 Days Past Due



# Collection Update (Non-Residential, City Billed)

## Delinquent Accts – July 2019

	<u>90 Day Past Due</u>	<u>No. Accts</u>
Non-Residential	\$165,973.71	483
Residential	\$62,189.30	1,271
Total	\$228,163.01	1,754

Note: Total of 148,078 parcels billed resulting in 1.2% past due accounts

## Accts. Subject to Lien – 90 days past due and over \$200

	<u>90 Day Past Due</u>	<u>No. Accts</u>
Non-Residential	\$89,571.60	126



# Collection Update – Next Steps

- SWENT has authority under City Code to lien the property for delinquent fees. Delinquent fees can also be enforced by certification to the Treasurer for collection.

City Code Article 8, Section 14.8.109(D) states that all fees and charges made pursuant to this article shall be a priority lien upon the property to which the fee or charge is associated from the date the fee becomes due until such fee is paid. The owner of the property shall be obligated to pay the fees or charges imposed. No change of ownership or occupancy shall affect the application of this article.

Any delinquent amount may be enforced by assessment upon the property and premises served and certification to the County Treasurer for collection under and pursuant to the authority and procedure provided in the City Code.

- Pursuant to C.R.S. Sections 31-20-105, delinquent charges or assessments may be collected and paid in the same manner as taxes.
- In order for this to occur, the City needs to certify these delinquent charges/assessments by ordinance.
- Treasurer will need certification by October 30<sup>th</sup> to get on next years tax statement
- SWENT plans to bring a City Ordinance before Council

# Green Infrastructure (Low Impact Development)

- GI/LID practices reduce unnecessary impervious areas and route runoff from impervious surfaces over permeable areas to slow runoff (increase time of concentration) and promote infiltration.
- When GI/LID techniques are implemented throughout a development, the effective imperviousness is reduced, thereby potentially reducing sizing requirements for downstream facilities.
- GI/LID techniques lead to improved water quality by reducing pollutant loads
- Current criteria requires consideration of GI/LID techniques, but does not contain specific measurable implementation targets

# Green Infrastructure (Low Impact Development)

- Depressed Landscaping





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# Green Infrastructure (Low Impact Development)

- Pervious Pavements





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- Depressed Median





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# Green Infrastructure (Low Impact Development)

- What are realistic targets?
  - Possible example
    - Minimum volume reduction through infiltration, evaporation, and evapotranspiration.
      - For WQCV event, minimum of 5-15%.
    - At least 15-25% of the impervious areas are disconnected and drain through a receiving pervious area
- What are the committees thoughts and recommendations?
- What timeline for implementation, what would the public process be?



